100TH CONGRESS
2d Session
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REPORT
100-936

RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS ON CORREGIDOR

SEPTEMBER 16, 1988.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MONTGOMERY, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 4948]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 4948) to direct the American Battle Monuments Commission to restore, operate, and maintain the Pacific War Memorial and other historical and memorial sites on Corregidor in the Republic of the Philippines, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments, by unanimous voice vote, and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments (stated in terms of the page and line numbers of the introduced bill) are as follows:

Page 4, insert the following after line 11:

SEC. 3. ACTIVITIES AT CERTAIN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall—

(1) expend not less than $200,000, from funds appropriated for construction of facilities of the Veterans' Administration, to carry out an environmental impact study for a national cemetery to be located in the Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas, area; and

(2) expend not less than $60,000, from funds appropriated for construction of facilities of the Veterans' Administration, to assist in paying for the construction of an access road to the national cemetery under construction in Merced County, California.

88-622 ⇆

H 763-7

Amend the title so as to read:

An Act to direct the American Battle Monuments Commission to restore, operate, and maintain the Pacific War Memorial and other historical and memorial sites on Corregidor in the Republic of the Philippines, and for other purposes.

Introduction

On June 29, 1988, the chairman of the committee introduced for himself and other members of the committee, H.R. 4948, a bill that would authorize funds to restore, operate and maintain monuments on the island of Corregidor in the Philippines.

On September 7, 1988, the Subcommittee on Housing and Memorial Affairs, by unanimous voice vote, recommended the bill to the full committee. The bill was ordered reported to the House on September 15th.

Purpose of the bill

The reported bill, H.R. 4948, would direct the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) to restore, operate, and maintain the Pacific War Memorial and other historical and memorial sites on the island of Corregidor in the Republic of the Philippines.

The bill would authorize an appropriation of $6 million for the projected cost of site preparation, design, planning, construction and associated administrative costs for the restoration, and would authorize the ABMC to receive private and corporate contributions to offset this cost. Funds collected in excess of the authorized amount would be reverted to the U.S. Treasury.

The bill authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to expend not less than $60,000 from funds appropriated for construction of facilities of the Veterans' Administration to assist in paying for the construction of an access road to the national cemetery under construction in Merced County, California.

The bill authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to expend not less than $200,000 from funds appropriated for construction of facilities of the Veterans' Administration to carry out an Environmental Impact Study for a national cemetery to be located in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, which has a concentrated veteran population of approximately 550,000.

Background

Since the days of the Spaniards, Corregidor has been used as an outpost for the defense of Manila. It is one of the five islands that are strung across the entrance to Manila Bay. It is a rocky outcrop that is approximately 1735 acres in area. Shaped like a tadpole, its elongation lies on the east-west direction. Hence, its "head" faces west towards the China Sea, its "tail" east towards Manila Bay. Bataan lies to the north and Cavite is to its south.

Corregidor is approximately 43 kilometers from Manila, 16 kilometers from Cavite and 8 kilometers from Bataan.

In 1906, Corregidor became a military reservation and at the time of the invasion by the Japanese it was a model American outpost in the Pacific. Topside towered the island with its Milelong Barracks, military parade ground, post headquarters, post theater, American high school, officers' club, a nine-hole golf course, the senior officers' row, commissary, some batteries and the Spanish lighthouse.

The Middleside Plateau housed the Middleside Barracks. It also housed the station hospital, stockade, a chapel and a Filipino elementary school.

Bottomside was the residential area of Barrio San Jose (a rustic Spanish village). It contained several commercial establishments, a chapel, one-room school house, market place (where General Wainwright surrendered on May 6, 1942), warehouse, four docks, a power plant, a cold storage, and the beachfront.

Despite the image of a fortress honeycombed with tunnels, Corregidor had only a few. The Malinta Hill was hewn out of solid rock in 1922 as an arsenal and bomb-proof shelter and storage facility. The major complex was Malinta Tunnel, consisting of 24 laterals branching out from a main tunnel 835 feet long and 24 feet wide. The Malinta Tunnel housed Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, a thousand-bed hospital, and a smaller Navy command tunnel.

After five months of saturation bombing and shelling, the island fell on May 6, 1942, a month after American and Filipino forces surrendered on nearby Bataan. There were approximately 15,000 Americans and Filipinos on Corregidor and three smaller fortresses in Manila Bay. More than 3,000 Americans and Filipinos lost their lives before the island was liberated from the Japanese by the American 503rd Parachute Regimental Combat Team in March 1945.

PACIFIC WAR MEMORIAL

In a mutual desire to consecrate the island as a memorial site to honor the thousands of American and Philippine servicemen who lost their lives in the Pacific area during World War II, a formal agreement between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines was signed at Manila and entered into force December 22, 1965. This agreement resulted in the construction of the Pacific War Memorial as a coordinated effort between the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission of the United States and the Philippines National Shrines Commission. The United States Government agreed to erect the following:

1. Twin flagpoles at a high point on the island, to be illuminated at night, flying the flags of the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines.

2. A building or buildings for use as an auditorium and tourist center.

3. A contiguous battlefield park in which could be placed historical markers and mementos of the Pacific phase of World War II.

Further, the United States Government agreed to cooperate with the Philippine Government in the production of a film documenting the story of Bataan and Corregidor and the Philippine Government agreed to administer and maintain the memorial, the contiguous battlefield and Corregidor island as consecrated ground; to hold it safe from inappropriate commercial exploitation; and to develop facilities for the transportation of visitors to the island and the memorial site.

CORREGIDOR REVISITED

Over the years, the committee has received many complaints about the deterioration of the Pacific War Memorial, the old barracks, gun emplacements and other memorial sites on the island. A more vivid picture of the devastation was brought to the attention of the committee and to the general public in an article published in the July 1986 issue of *National Geographic,* entitled, "43 Years After the Siege CORREGIDOR REVISITED", written by William Graves, Senior Assistant Editor. Mr. Graves' article and photographs taken by Steve McCurry clearly showed the deterioration of the site over the years.

Following his return to Corregidor in 1985 after 43 years, Mr. Graves wrote:

> "I was prepared for the devastation but not for the air of neglect. Like Bataan, Corregidor is a symbol to Americans and Filipinos alike of a tragic but gallant chapter in the history of their countries. Yet Corregidor today is one vast untended jungle that chokes the island's shattered defenses, obliterates paths and roadways, and invades the crumbled remains of buildings like tropical growth in a once great Maya metropolis.
>
> "Worse yet, the massive batteries that had defended Corregidor—the 12-inch mortars, the long-range and disappearing guns—are being illegally dismantled by scrap dealers and sold ashore as junk. 'The disappearing guns,' laments Jim Black, a world authority on the history of Corregidor, 'are doing just that—disappearing.' "

SITE VISIT TO CORREGIDOR

Following the publication of Mr. Graves' article, the Chairman of the committee received a letter (February 19, 1987) from Charles E. Joeckel, Jr., Executive Director of the Washington headquarters of the Disabled American Veterans (DAV), expressing concern about the condition of various monuments and shrines in the Philippines honoring the memory of America's former prisoners of war and thousands of American and Filipino veterans who suffered and died on Corregidor, Bataan and other surrounding islands during World War II. Mr. Joeckel proposed that the Chairman of the committee lead a delegation to the Far East to inspect various sites, including the Pacific War Memorial located on the island of Corregidor, and to meet with Philippine Government officials to discuss ways in which our two governments could work together to restore the Pacific War Memorial and other memorials on the island.

The DAV expressed its desire to contribute toward the restoration, and also indicated its willingness to contribute funds for the operation and maintenance of the memorials once completed.

During the week of April 11—18, 1987, the Chairman of the committee headed a Congressional Delegation to the Far East for the purpose of evaluating programs and services administered by the Veterans Administration (VA), the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) and the Department of the Army in Hawaii, Guam and the Republic of the Philippines. National leaders of the DAV accompanied the Congressional delegation.

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CORAZON AQUINO

On April 15, the delegation met with President Corazon Aquino and other Philippine Government officials in the Malacanang Executive Office Building in Manila. The delegation expressed the U.S. desire to cooperate and help restore the Pacific War Memorial on Corregidor and other memorials on the island. Because of the vandalism highlighted in Mr. Graves' article, the delegation expressed the urgent need to secure Corregidor. President Aquino shared the delegation's concern and provided assurance that security would be provided on the island immediately, and it was.

The delegation informed President Aquino that it was prepared to work with the Executive Branch and the Congress to do whatever is necessary to help finance the restoration, and to provide personnel to operate and maintain the shrines and memorial on Corregidor if an appropriate agreement could be worked out between the two governments. The delegation pointed out the experience of the American Battle Monuments Commission in maintaining monuments and memorials worldwide.

Mr. Kenneth Musselmann, then-National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, pointed out that his organization consists of more than one million members of which some 50,000 are former prisoners of war. He told President Aquino that his organization was willing to contribute funds totalling $100,000 toward the operation and maintenance of the memorial if the American Battle Monuments Commission could oversee the restoration, operation and maintenance of the monument sites.

Following the meeting with President Aquino, the delegation visited Corregidor and confirmed what Mr. Graves had reported following his 1985 visit—that the historic sites on Corregidor had fallen prey to neglect and vandalism. The specific findings of the delegation are contained in House Committee Print No. 6, dated May 18, 1987. In its report the delegation concluded: "All Americans value the heroic memories of Corregidor as they relate to the pain and suffering endured there. The war memorial should be quickly restored to its rightful place of dignity and respect and it is toward that objective that our nation should direct its thoughts and actions."

FINDINGS OF THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

At the request of the committee, the American Battle Monuments Commission on June 26, 1987, inspected the memorial and

other sites of historical value on Corregidor. The following are some of the observations of Colonel Frederick C. Badger, ABMC Director of Engineering and Maintenance, based on his inspection of the island:

Pacific War Memorial

Structurally the memorial remains sound. However, much work is necessary to halt the steady process of deterioration and to improve the general appearance. The doors to the museum are faulty, the plumbing fixtures in the toilets require complete renovation, the roof of the museum is leaking badly and the ceiling walls and floor of the movie theater have deteriorated.

The exposed aggregate sidewalks require major repair and many sections must be replaced. The walls in the Court of Honor have been badly stained by the four Balete trees in the corners of the court. The marble altar is cracked and requires repair and repointing. Several veneer panels on the support columns of the domed roof over the altar are missing. The domed roof itself requires repair and sealing. The pools around the Court of Honor do not drain. Two panels on the walls of the Court of Honor have become dislodged. All panels require repointing.

The walk from the Court of Honor to the sculpture, the Eternal Flame, is cracked and requires replacement. The marble walls must be cleaned and repointed. The steps leading up to the sculpture require hand rails to meet safety requirements. The pools on either side of the walk contain stagnant water and lack a proper drainage system.

The sculpture's rust badly stains its base. Although the development of the rust tone was intended by the sculptor and the architect, the unintendent stains appear offensive to the visitor and should be obscured with plantings.

Utilities

a) Water

At the time of the inspection, no well water was available. Spring water is of limited supply and is used by workers and illegal squatters living on the island. It is estimated that approximately 150 people live on the island. This figure includes the 45 memorial guards and maintenance personnel.

The three known wells on the island, capable of producing water, lack pumps and proper distribution lines. The wells at Ramsey ravine and James ravine had provided water to the memorial at Topside. The well at Ramsey had a line running directly to the water storage tank above the memorial but this well produced water only during the rainy season. The well at James ravine produced water year around but the water had to be lifted in two pumping stages: a pump at James carried water from the well to a storage tank near the barracks at Middleside and a pump at Middleside then transferred the water to Topside. At the time of inspection there were no pumps at James and Ramsey and the pump at Middleside was under five feet of rain water. The third well, located near the old power plant near North Dock, furnished water to Bottom-

side. On inspection the pump was found withdrawn from the well and the engine was missing.

To meet the water requirements of the memorial, visitors and support personnel, it is estimated that a supply of 50,000 gallons per day would be required. The water will need to be lifted over 600 feet to the upper reservoir. Further, since the distribution lines have not been used for many years, their serviceability is questioned and the distribution lines to the memorial and the caretaker's residence definitely must be replaced.

In addition to the flowing pools at the memorial, eight toilets, seven lavatories, two drinking fountains and twelve hose bibs for watering plants must be serviced by the wells.

Sprinklers for the parade ground or other areas do not exist and the caretaker's residence has no fire hydrant.

b) Sewage

The memorial and caretaker's residence have septic systems that appear to be operational. An additional septic system would be required for the worker's toilet and shower.

c) Electricity

Presently there is no electric power on the island. Neither of the two generators at the memorial are operational and they cannot be economically rebuilt. Windings are corroded and control panels inoperable. In keeping with the spirit of the agreement, the flags of both nations should be flown and illuminated at night. The flag poles were standing but no flags were being flown. Two 150kw generators are required to illuminate the memorial and the flagpoles and provide electricity for the memorial facilities and the caretaker's residence. Additionally power is required in the tunnels at Battery Hearn and to operate the recycling pump under the sculpture.

It would not be practical to supply electric power to the pumps at the wells and at Middleside. These pumps should be diesel powered for operation during the day only.

The power distribution system at the memorial at ground level was flooded and will require complete replacement. The museum's enclosed movie theater used to show the film documentary referred to in the agreement requires air conditioning but the three one-ton units are inoperable and economically irreparable.

Many years ago, the Government of Israel donated a wood-fired generation system located at Bottomside near the old power plant. This system was never tested since sufficient wood fuel was not available. The unit was not examined to determine the possibility of converting the generator into an oil powered facility. If conversion is possible, major work would be required to activate the system and install transmission lines and transformers.

Roads

The Filipino Department of Tourism wants to develop the eastern end of the island for tourists. Although this would appear to

violate the agreement regarding commercial exploitation of the island, that development would not affect this survey since my study was limited to the roads leading from Bottomside to Topside and around the historic sites and the road leading from Engineer Pier to the aforementioned road network.

Approximately two and a half miles of roads are considered primary roads which should be paved as they were prior to the Japanese invasion. The base course is fairly stable; however, the wearing course is very irregular. All primary roads should be regraded, stabilized and repaved. Some areas will require additional base course. The paved surfaces should be 24 feet wide with 3-foot shoulders. Adequate ditching for monsoon season runoff should be provided. Most culverts should be replaced.

Approximately two miles of secondary roads will be used for access to the wells and to Batteries Cheney, Smith and Grubbs. The road running along the cliffs to the Batteries Hamilton, Cushing and Moja is impassable and should not be improved.

Safety

No capability exists for first aid or emergency evacuation from the island. It is envisioned that the caretaker will be tasked to give elementary first aid. When necessary, emergency evacuation by air or water could be requested by radio.

Historic Sites

a) Battery Way is in good condition for public visitation. It contains four 12-inch mortars still in their firing positions. There is no vegetation encroachment.

b) Battery Hearn is also in good condition. It contains a single 12-inch rifle and accompanying underground support installation. Lighting is not available for the public in the underground area and many safety hazards exist. To permit visitation of the underground area, safety hazards must be eliminated, signs erected, and lighting installed.

c) Battery Geary is in fair condition for visitation. It contains eight 12-inch mortars that were dislodged when the powder magazine was hit by a Japanese mortar round. Vegetation should be cleared, foot paths established and signs erected.

d) Battery Crockett is also in fair condition. It contains two 12-inch, disappearing guns in recoil position. Access to the guns and the upper parapet is hazardous. Pedestrian walks, improved stairs and guard rails would be required.

e) Batteries Smith, Cheney and Wheeler are in poor condition with considerable vegetation growth. These locations do not offer as much interest to the public as the aforementioned batteries. Smith has a 12-inch rifle and Cheney and Wheeler have two 12-inch disappearing guns. Although the sites should be preserved, visitation by tourists should be discouraged.

f) Topside Batteries are in good condition from the front and inside. Vegetation is encroaching the rear and safety hazards exist. Before the public is allowed inside the barracks at specific points the ceilings would require safety checks. Markers would be re-

quired indicating points of interest. Certain preservation action is also necessary.

g) Middleside barracks are in poor condition. An analysis of wartime photographs indicates that the entire roof has fallen since the American liberation of the island in 1945. This is explained by the fact that major structural damage resulting from the American bombing and naval gunfire exposed the reinforcing rods to the weather causing eventual collapse under the weight of the roof. Visitors would not be allowed to visit inside these barracks. To keep the structures from further decay, a waterproof epoxy should be applied to structural members carrying loads. The jungle is entering the rear of the barracks.

h) Malinta tunnel is in excellent condition, except where it was partially destroyed by the Japanese during the war, since all major corridors were cleared out some time ago. There never was lighting in the tunnel. The Department of Tourism envisions a wax museum where General MacArthur had his headquarters and in the hospital corridor. This does not seem practical to me. Good lighting, visitor control and explanatory signs would be needed.

Water Transportation

Presently there is no organized transportation for the employees working for the Department of Tourism. A commercial boat brings tourists to the island from Manila daily. Over two hours are required to reach the island. The boat remains at the Mine Pier (North Dock) for about two hours for the tourist to visit the island by bus.

Regular transportation for ABMC employees is envisioned. Employees would be hired from Mariveles and transported daily to and from the island using Engineer Pier. All squatters would be removed from the memorial end of the island. The only employees remaining on the island overnight would be the night security guard and the permanent caretaker. Whether the transportation would be owned by ABMC or hired would be determined by an economic study.

SEABEE Support

A joint survey of the island was made with the Director of Public Works, Subic Bay, and his staff and representatives of the Seabees. It was agreed that most of the required work was beyond the capability of the Seabees and that their efforts could best be used to check the deterioration of the Pacific War Memorial and Museum and to make cosmetic repairs of the facility. The following improvements are recommended for Seabee accomplishment.

a) Museum
   (1) Repair roof
   (2) Place additional fill around foundation
   (3) Repair exterior doors
   (4) Repair interior walls and ceiling
   (5) Renovate restrooms and lobby area
   (6) Install water storage tank for toilets

b) Memorial Structure
   (1) Repair and repaint dome

(2) Repair/replace marble floor and wall panelling
(3) Patch white marble tiles
(4) Hydro-clean marble wall tiles
(5) Open floor drain lines
(6) Repair/replace exposed aggregate walkways
(7) Clean and patch floor of the reflection pool
(8) Trim large Balete trees

It was also agreed that the optimum time to initiate work would be after the rainy season in late November.

The estimate for the initial upgrading by ABMC is $4,736,250.00.

The estimate for the annual operating cost of the memorial is $511,400.00.

PRELIMINARY WORK ON CORREGIDOR

The Disabled American Veterans committed $100 thousand to the restoration project during the Congressional delegation's April, 1987 visit to Corregidor. The DAV later presented then-Navy Secretary James Webb with an initial $34 thousand of that commitment for materials and supplies to be used by U.S. Navy Seabees for preliminary repairs on the Memorial and adjacent museum and grounds.

On January 22, 1988, the Seabees completed the two-month project that included roof, ceiling and wall repairs in the museum. A new water tank was installed, walkways were replaced, and the marble wall panels of the memorial were cleaned. The Seabees also painted and conducted other general maintenance.

THE SECOND SITE VISIT TO CORREGIDOR

During the period March 31—April 11, 1988, the chairman led a House Armed Services delegation to the Far East and, during this trip, visited the Pacific War Memorial on Corregidor to witness the improvements. The delegation found a marked difference in the Memorial and its grounds as compared to its condition a year earlier due to the work performed by the Seabees and the Philippine Government.

The delegation findings are reported in Armed Services Committee Print No. 20, dated April 1988.

The delegation expressed its appreciation to the Philippine Government for providing security guards to prevent further vandalism. While the improvements made in the year since the first Congressional delegation visited the island were welcome and significant, the April 1988 delegation stressed that much still remains to be done to completely restore Corregidor and preserve it in memory of the American and Filipino military personnel who fought so valiantly on the island during World War II.

STATE DEPARTMENT INVOLVEMENT

In June of 1987, Secretary of State George Shultz visited Corregidor and came away with impressions similar to those experienced by the Congressional delegation earlier that year. In his words: "The condition of the site and the peace memorial is distressing

and heartbreaking." The Secretary served in the Pacific as a Marine during World War II. Mrs. Shultz, who was an Army nurse, landed in the Philippines with General Douglas MacArthur. Secretary Shultz has an intense interest in the restoration project and has pledged his support.

The State Department is working to secure final agreement with the Philippine government that would allow the American Battle Monuments Commission to complete the restoration and maintain the Memorial in perpetuity. The ABMC oversees U.S. military monuments and burial grounds worldwide.

The American Battle Monuments Commission estimates a complete restoration cost of $5 million, as well as $500 thousand annually for maintenance. Besides federal appropriations, the ABMC will rely on private and corporate contributions to complete the project, which includes restoration of barracks and other historic sites on the island.

PROPOSED VETERANS NATIONAL CEMETERY IN MERCED COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

On May 20, 1985, the House unanimously passed H.R. 2344, legislation which contained a provision to establish a national cemetery in Merced County, California. Subsequently, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs announced his intent to proceed with such a cemetery. The committee notes that the northern California area was targeted at that time as the primary area in the country most in need of a national cemetery based on veteran demographics.

Funding in the amount of $66,000 is needed as soon as possible to enable Merced County to prepare the access road so as not to delay the VA's timetable for the entire project. This money is necessary for right of way and environmental document purposes.

According to an interdepartmental memo of the Merced County Department of Public Works, "the existing roadway is in poor conditon and the section located west of Whitworth will be totally destroyed by the proposed cemetery construction. This roadway is adequate for the existing traffic demand but, the proposed increases will necessitate the total reconstruction of McCabe Road west of Whitworth Road and shorten the life of that section lying east of Whitworth."

The Department of Public Works proposes to furnish the labor and equipment necessary to correct the access problem but states it needs the joint effort of the Federal Government.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY IN THE DALLAS/FORT WORTH, TEXAS AREA

Public Law 99-576 authorized the Administrator to establish cemeteries in the ten areas of the country most in need of a national cemetery.

The ten identified areas in order of total veterans served as published in the VA's Report on the National Cemetery System, dated June 1987, are:

1. Chicago, Illinois
2. Northern California
3. Miami/Fort Lauderdale, Florida
4. Cleveland/Akron/Canton, Ohio
5. Detroit, Michigan
6. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
7. Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas
8. Seattle/Tacoma, Washington
9. Albany/Utica, New York
10. Oklahoma City/Lawton, Oklahoma

The FY '88 Hud-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act contained funds to conduct four Environmental Impact Studies. Environmental Impact Studies are developed in accordance with the regulations implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (Title 40 CFR, Sections 1500–1508). These studies compare alternative locations for establishing national cemeteries and include an analysis of air quality, water quality, noise, impacts on vegetation and wildlife, traffic, land use, socioeconomic consequences, and potential effects on historical and archaeological resources.

The four areas targeted for Environmental Impact Studies are Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland/Akron/Canton, Ohio. Seattle/Tacoma, Washington and Albany/Utica, New York. These studies should commence in 1988 and should be completed within the next two years.

Oversight Findings

No oversight findings have been submitted to the committee by the Committee on Government Operations.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

On August 8, 1988, 1988 the Committee received the following letter from the Congressional Budget Office pertaining to the cost of the reported bill:

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
U.S. CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

August 8, 1988

Honorable G. V. Montgomery
Chairman
Committee on Veterans' Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for H.R. 4948, a bill to direct the American Battle Monuments Commission to restore, operate, and maintain the Pacific War Memorial on Corregidor, Republic of the Philippines; as introduced in the House of Representatives, June 29, 1988.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

James L. Blum
Acting Director

Attachment

cc: Honorable Gerald B. H. Solomon
Ranking Minority Member

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE

August 8, 1988

1. BILL NUMBER: H.R. 4948

2. BILL TITLE: None.

3. BILL STATUS:

As introduced in the House of Representatives, June 29, 1988.

4. BILL PURPOSE:

To direct the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) to restore, operate, and maintain the Pacific War Memorial and other historical and memorial sites on Corregidor, Republic of the Philippines; and to authorize the appropriation of funds for this purpose.

5. ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:

	(By fiscal years, in millions of dollars)				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Estimated Authorization Level	6	*	*	*	*
Estimated Outlays	1	1	2	1	1

The cost of this bill would fall in budget function 700.

Basis of Estimate

The bill authorizes the appropriation of $6 million for the restoration of the memorial and such sums as may be necessary for the future operation and maintenance of the memorial. This estimate assumes that these amounts would be appropriated and that outlays would occur according to spending patterns associated with small construction projects.

The ABMC would be authorized to implement these provisions only after an agreement has been reached between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States permitting the restoration of the memorial. The above estimate assumes that such an agreement would be reached before January 1, 1989.

6. ESTIMATED COST TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

The Congressional Budget Office has determined that the budgets of state and local governments would not be significantly affected by enactment of this bill.

7. ESTIMATE COMPARISON: None.

8. PREVIOUS CBO ESTIMATE: None.

9. ESTIMATE PREPARED BY: K.W. Shepherd (226-2820).

10. ESTIMATE APPROVED BY:

James L. Blum
Assistant Director
for Budget Analysis

Inflationary Impact Statement

The reported bill would have no inflationary impact.

Agency Reports

On August 1, 1988, the Committee requested the official views of the American Battle Monuments Commission on H.R. 4948. Such views had not been received at the time the report was filed.

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